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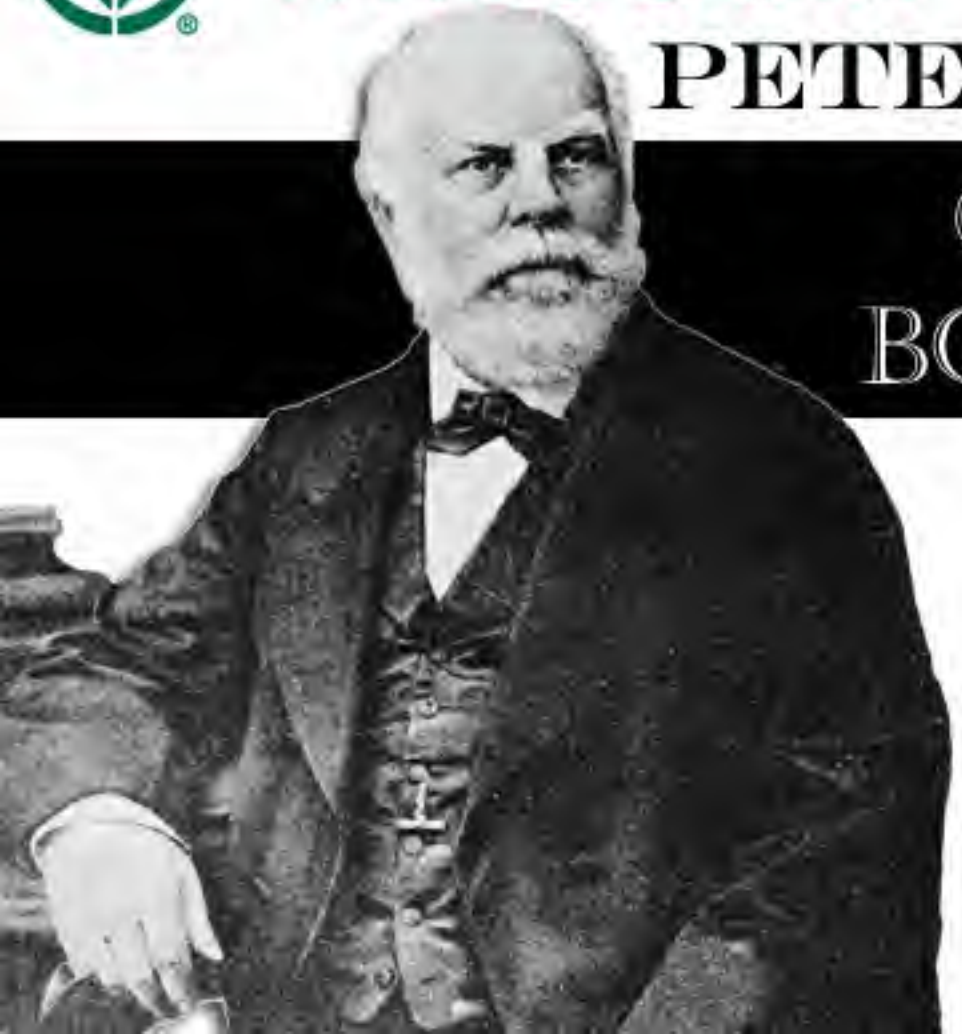

Pagination Note:
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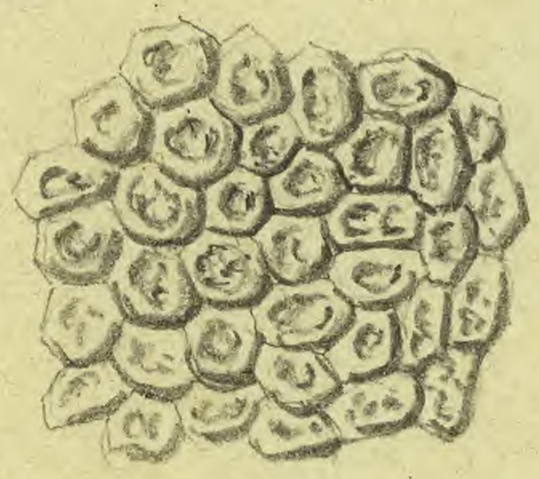
N12 Yucca baccata Aug 26 1872

Seabrooks 1870

ripe seeds, all with a wrinkled surface
fertile as well as empty ones

×150



tubercles flat, irregularly
depressed in middle,
knobby and pitted

In good seeds very distinctly marked tubercles (cells
in empty ones more confluent irregularly
pitted and wrinkled cells

surface of
an empty
seed

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cm
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and character of a butterfly than there is between a ship's name—the *Furious*, the *Coquette*, or the *Betsy-Jane*—and the moral disposition or appearance of the vessel that bears it."

This, of course, is to be regretted; but so far as names already bestowed are concerned, the evil is irremediable. But may we not ask that those entomologists who devote their energies mainly to the description of genera and species should, in the future, take some little trouble to seek out names which convey an accurate idea of that which they wish to describe? and always *accompany it by a translation*, so as to prevent any possibility of misconstruction of their meaning. There is another point of great importance. In forming a new species or genus, why not always give the distinctive differences that distinguish the new species or genus from its nearest congener or family? Rennie, in his valuable synopsis of British LEPIDOPTERA, says:

ACHERONTIA—Wings entire and acute, the jaws short.

SPHINX—Wings entire and acute, jaws longish, and the antennæ not clubbed at the tip.

The inference here *may be* that *Sphinx* is distinguished from *Acherontia* by its longer jaws, and by not having the antennæ clubbed at the tip. But we are not told which sort of antennæ Acherontia has, and the learner would certainly hesitate before drawing the above inference. Suppose, however, that the antennæ of *Acherontia* are clubbed at the tip, and that those of *Sphinx* are not, then the distinction is a very good one. But suppose, on the other hand, that the antennæ of *Acherontia* are not clubbed at the tip, and that those of *Sphinx* are, then the distinction is a very bad one. Now, I am not prepared to say which is the case, but I am prepared to say that the author who does not tell us which is the case, has not done his duty to the student.

Mr. Rennie's definitions of *Acherontia* and *Sphinx* are, however, models of clearness when compared with the following, which I take from a recent number of the *Entomologist*:

"Between the name of a butterfly and the appearance and character of the insect there is frequently no more connection than there is between a ship's name and the appearance of the vessel that bears it. Who, for instance, would expect to find the true characters of the *Furious* in the *Coquette*, or the *Betsy-Jane*? Yet we have the *Furia* and the *Coquetta* of Hübner, and the *Betsy-Jane* of Mr. Doubleday."

Now, I am not prepared to say that there is not as much connection between the name of a butterfly and the appearance and character of the insect as there is between a ship's name and the appearance of the vessel that bears it; but I am prepared to say that the author who does not tell us which is the case, has not done his duty to the student.

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literature, writing elaborate Latin diagnoses of probable new species, or turning out descriptions of improbable ones, at the rate of so many per hour, is apt to imagine that *his* occupation constitutes Entomology; and, as a consequence, he too often looks down upon the poor fly-catcher with something like contempt; but for all that, the despised collector often, of the two, does the more for science, by which is here meant the acquisition and diffusion of sound knowledge, and not the art of piling up a synonymy for the bewilderment of future generations. The observer, on the other hand, when his observations are conducted with caution and carefully recorded, is the most scientific; or in other words does more than the other two put together to acquire and diffuse knowledge."

As I have already said, I have no doubt that the superciliousness of the literary Entomologist may have some effect upon his language; but if he will remember that "science must be catholic to be worthy of the name," doubtless he will, henceforth, seek to obtain that catholicity by writing in as plain English as he finds himself possessed of.

TOMATO FRUIT-WORM.—We learn from a recent number of *Scientific Opinion*, that at a late meeting of the London Entomological Society, Mr. Jenner Weir exhibited specimens of our Cotton Boll-worm Moth (*Heliothis armiger*

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SCIENTIFIC LANGUAGE.

BY W. V. ANDREWS, NEW YORK.

Ordinarily, if we seek to convey information on any important subject, we make our language as plain and clear as our ability permits us. In treating of scientific subjects some authors seem to reverse this common-sense rule, and to conceive that the harder and more unusual the words are in which they clothe their ideas, the more fitting and appropriate they are for the purpose of instruction. This, at all events, is the most charitable construction we can put upon their conduct, for surely it is not the avowed object of the instructor to puzzle and bewilder his pupils. These remarks, although applicable to the language of scientific treatises in general, are especially so to those written on the "Natural Sciences," and particularly to those on Botany and Entomology. With the former I do not propose to deal at present.

Dr. Knaggs tells us that "*pursuit of truth, with a love of nature, and a laudable desire to investigate the histories of the wonderful organisms which God has, in his wisdom, created,*" are among the motives that induce men to become entomologists. Such being the case, it certainly is to be regretted [illegible] of the [illegible] by the [illegible]

because it is evident that the assertion that it is necessary to use terms derived from the "learned languages" in teaching a science which is sometimes studied by persons not acquainted with the English language, will not bear a moment's investigation.

In a work devoted to entomology I find the following sentence: "Head and thorax, above, *obscure brown* mixed with *ashen* scales. Abdomen, *obscure testaceous-cinereous*." By reference to a Latin dictionary we find that "testaceous" may mean "brick-colored," and "cinereous" "ashen-grey." So "*obscure testaceous-cinereous*" means a color which is an "*obscure brick-colored ashen-grey;*" and anybody who is sufficiently versed in the English language to understand the phrase, "Head and thorax obscure-brown," would probably understand "obscure brick-colored ashen-grey" just as readily as he would comprehend "*obscure testaceous-cinereous,*" the probability being that he would understand neither. The newspapers have been laughing at some contemporary for describing an oyster as a "marine acephalous mollusc of the lamellibranchiate order of the genus ostrea;" but is there anything in this more absurd than is to be found in many a text book on entomology?

With [illegible] e

[illegible] r

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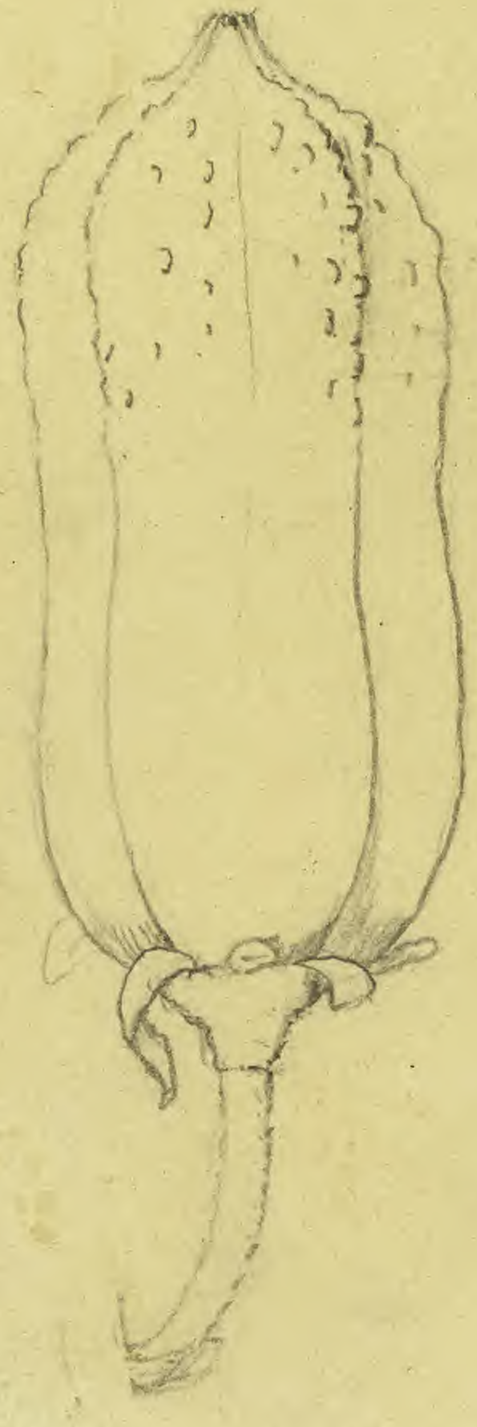
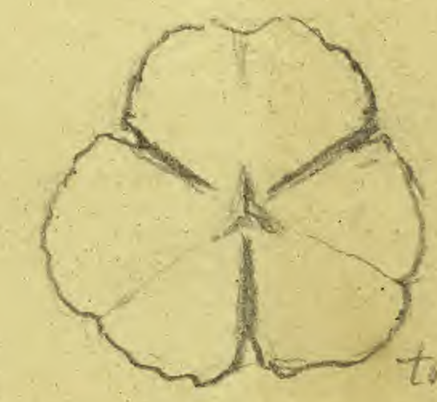
Yucca? flaccida ?

Aug 8 1872

H.B. Missouri Aug 7 1872





top

sect. above middle

sect above base

x4

usual ; on same sect

Aug. 15 1872 x150

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" Yucca flaccida " in Hort Kew

is nothing but Y. filamentosa

Kew Sept 7 1869

i. e. the St Louis plant

not the true broad leaved filamentosa. Dec 1870

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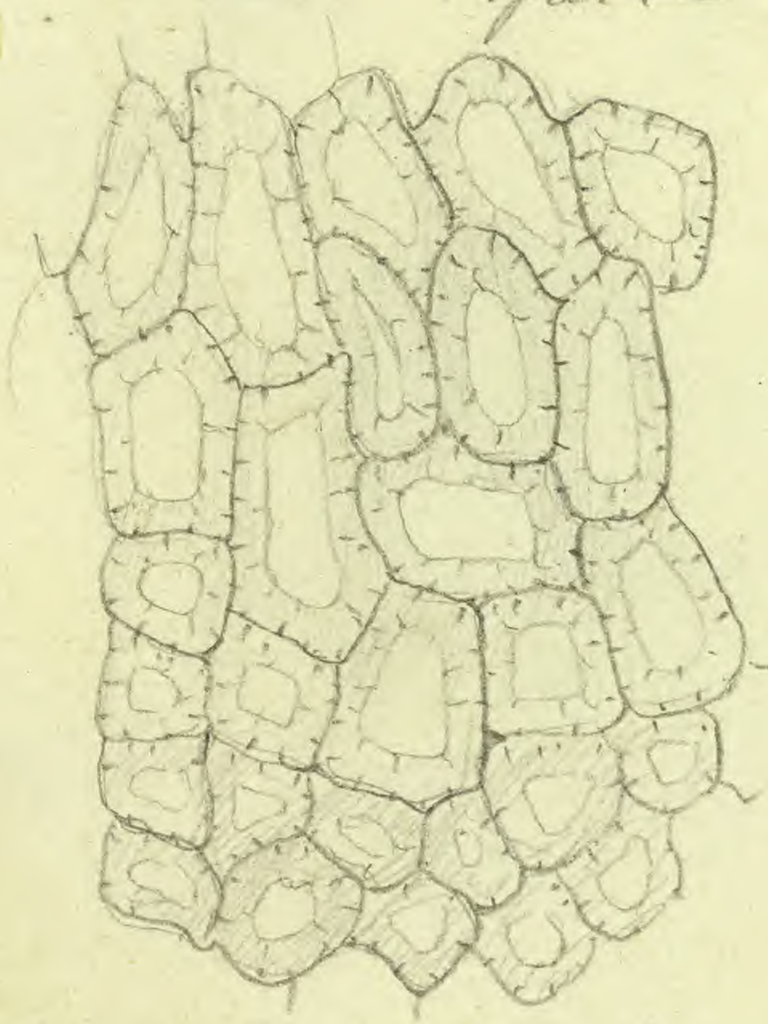
×150

Yucca pauci-folia May 21 1872

(Seabrooks, 1870)



soaked in Potash

epidermis of an unripe, white seed

The cells of which are wavy walls

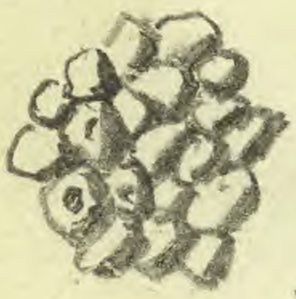
becoming thick and hard and

the lumen diminishing till the

whole cell becomes densely filled

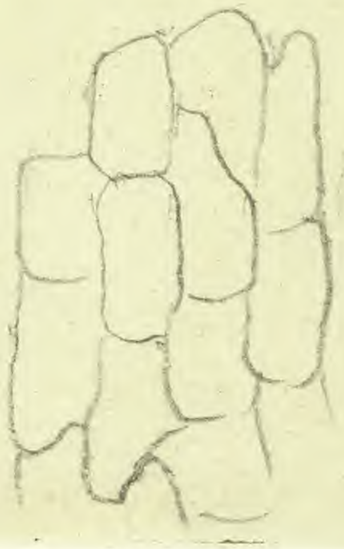
with black matter, and crustaceous

Black epidermis of ripe seed, soaked



outside, angular tubercles, sometimes pitted

no cells visible



inside of same showing the cells, no trace of tubercles

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Lilienthal & Unna
DRUGGISTS
Southwest Fifth and Market Streets

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Yucca pacifolia July 28 1872

№ 2 Bluffton SC & mill. Swamp July 1872

Hilton head

×1½

Aug 15 72

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Yucca flaccida ?
July 6 1872
Hab. Hendersonville - East flowers

anther
×10

×2

dry

corked, but
not fully expanded

stigma

Pollen
×415

leaves 24–27"
glaucous, flexible
with L in middle
(10–12 lines)

erect, lanceolate
acuminate

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Y. pauciflora

Febr 8 - 1871

New River at Seabrook's
Dr J. H. Mellichamp Dec 1870

section

Capsule

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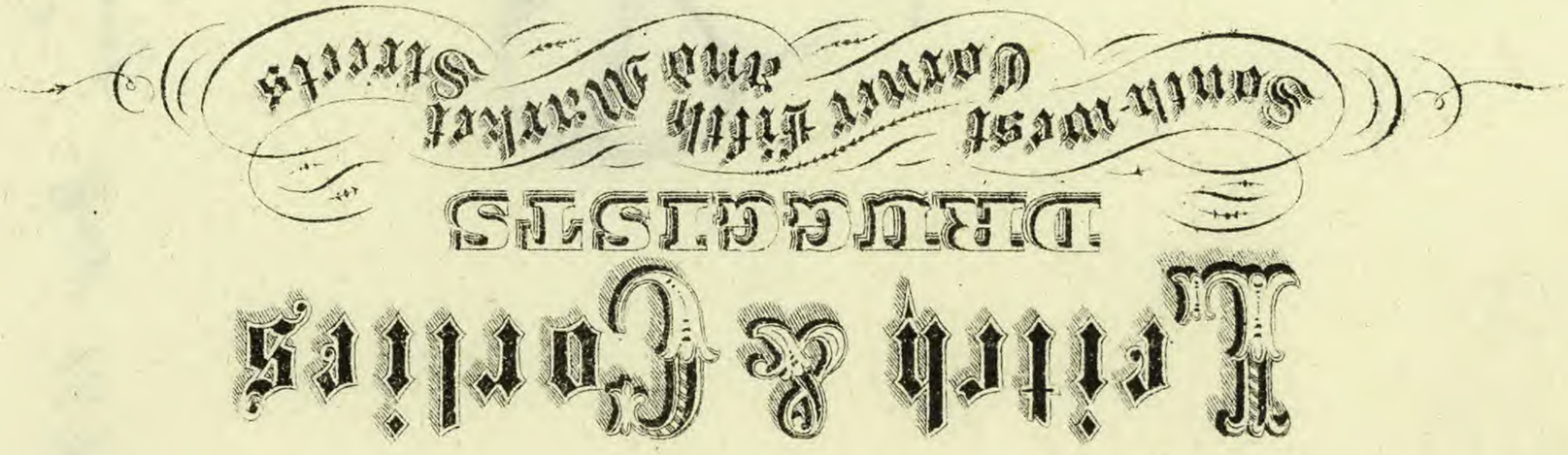

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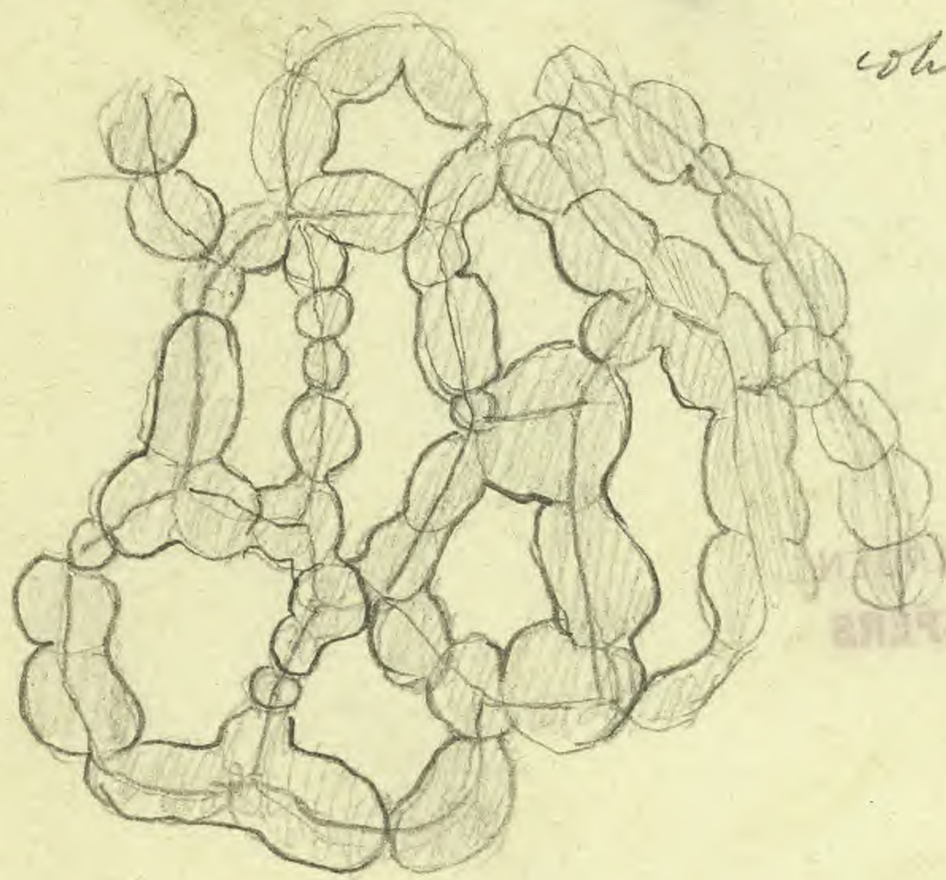
Yucca *gloriosa*
at Seabrooks 1870 ! — Payne 3 1872

× 280



white seed just turning brown
deposits on cell walls yet pale
or here and there darker
wall as whole cell
cell walls irregularly thickened

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Smith & Collier
DRUGGISTS
Corner Fifth & Market Streets
Granville, Ohio.

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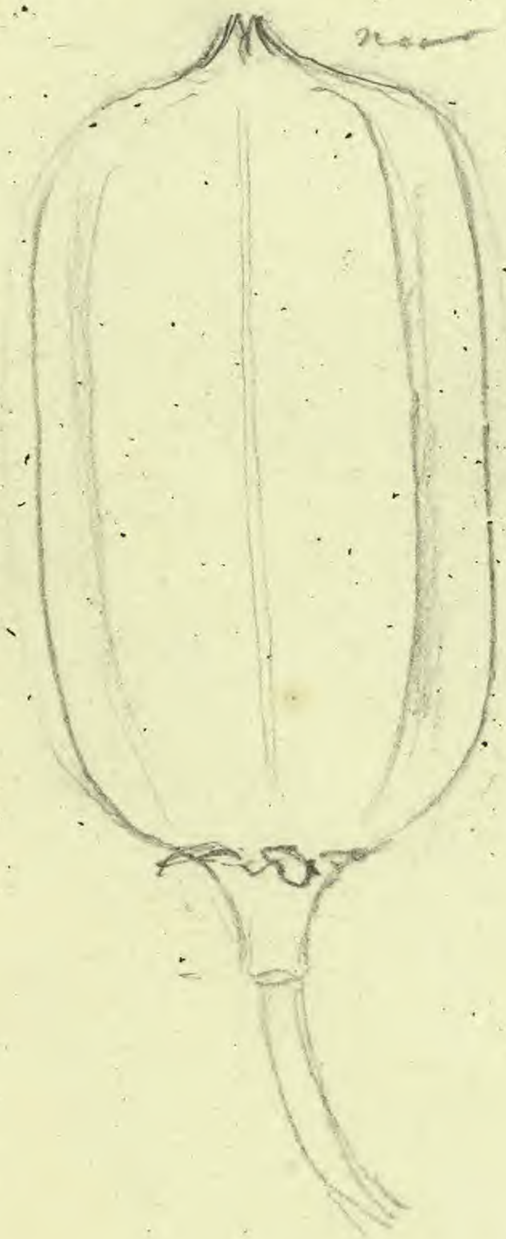
Yucca filamentosa var? March 3 1871

Hunting is Can[illegible] S.C. – old sandy fields
near Salt water Febr. 71

X4



Aug 12 1872

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1888

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Yucca filamentosa No 2 June 9 1871

with long leaves, 3 feet

Dr Mellichamp June 1 1871

Hunting is land, Bluffton

S. C.

outer lobes 9 × 20 lin

inner — 10 × 20 li

stamens 11 lines long (not recurved?)

pistil 14 lines

ovary 8. stigmata 6 lines, Divided down to the ovary

But in This specimen not recurved

anthers over 2 lines long

before expand

8832

HOELKE BROS.,

[Successors to SAMUEL D. HENDEL,]

Apothecaries & Chemists,

S. W. Corner of 6th and Market Streets,

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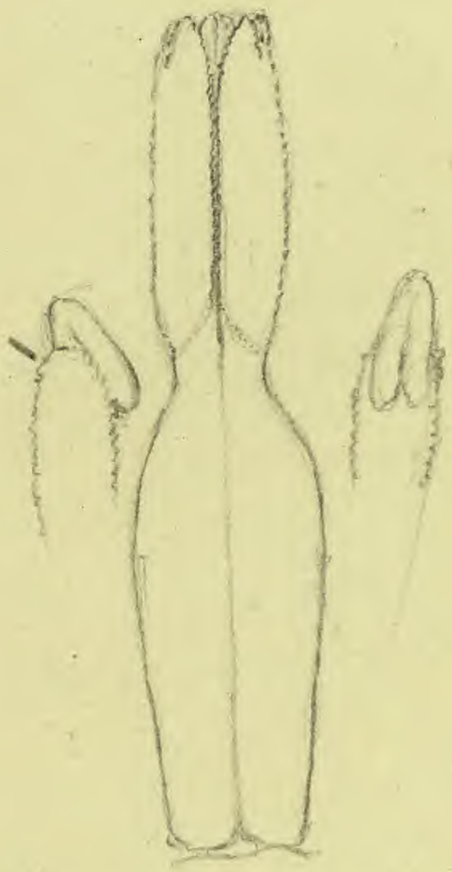
yucca filamentosa ? № 2 June 9 1871

June 22 1871

fresh

from a leaf 15 lines long

× 2



stigmatic division down to ovary

Dr Melichamp

× 10

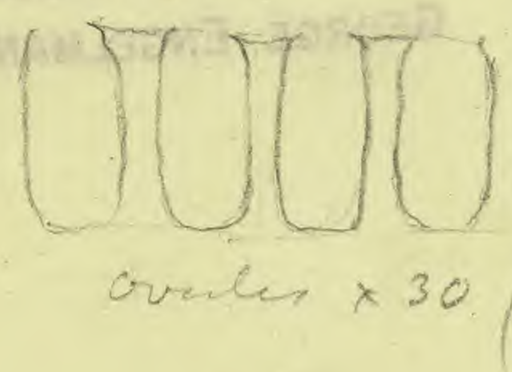
Hunting is Cl

leaves over 3 feet long

diam of Pollen (globose)

$\frac{50.5}{415}$ mm ? probably

$\frac{50.5}{785} = 0.064$



ovules × 30 (shrivelled)

Pollen of the dry flowers of 1871 — 1872 examined

in oil $\frac{25-32}{415}$ 0.060 — 0.077 mm

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LEITCH & CORLIES,

DRUGGISTS,

South-West Corner of Fifth and Market Streets.

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7

May 13 1872

J. filamentosa

Sandfields, Hunting island

May river S. Carol.

Dr Mellichamp Feb 1871

seed rather spongy

cells rough with numerous

pits or wrinkles

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ENGELMANN HERBARIA

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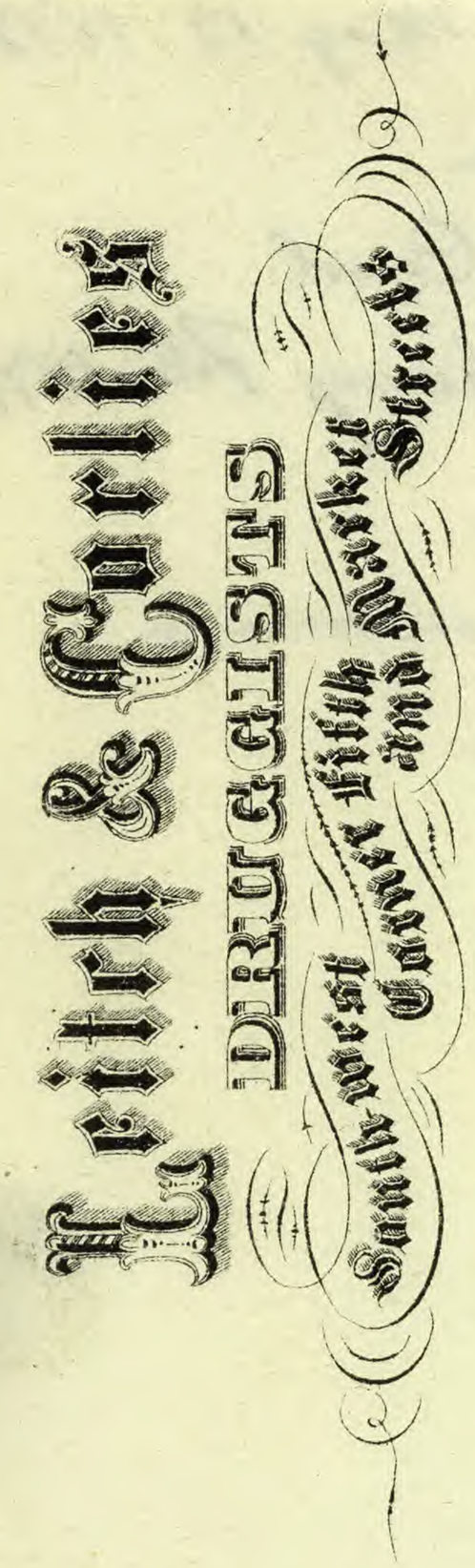

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Persons desiring to prepare themselves for the duties of instructors or lecturers on chemistry are fitted for such situations.

Assays and analyses of all kinds, needed by business men, are made in the usual manner.

MOTT MEDALS AND PRIZES.

By the will of the late venerable Dr. Valentine Mott, who was one of the founders of this College, and for many years its President, and Professor of Surgery, perpetual provision was made for the following medals:

A gold medal to the candidate who shall prepare the best dried anatomical or anatomico-surgical preparation.

A silver medal to the second best of that description.

A bronze medal to the candidate who shall furnish the best book of recorded cases and remarks of the Professor of either of the Surgical Clinics.

Candidates for graduation, as well as first and second-course students, may compete for these medals.

The preparations shall belong to the University MOTT Prize Museum, and be labelled with the name of the maker.

The volume of cases shall also belong to, and be deposited in, the Museum.

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Y. filamentosa var. *concreta*

Orlob 8
1273

Albany Georgia
Dr B.M. Cromwell

× 4

× 150

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8.

May 13 1872

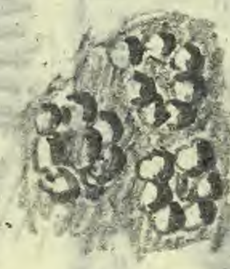
Yucca
at Seabrooks, Dr Mellichamp 1870
glauca - longifolia (?) = No 2.

x150

cells impress - punctate or rugose
flat, not convex
seed sunken opaque

surface of seed

May 21
on same seed



9

x150

Yucca glauca No 2
glauca - longifolia 1871

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Smith & Earlie
DRUGGISTS
Druggist with Drugs and Medicines
South-west corner Fifth & Market Streets

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Y. filamentosa
var. ß Concava

Aug 23d 1872

Dr Mellichamp's N 2

Yucca Caroliana sp. usually named Y. N 2 by the discoverer, Dr John A Mellichamp of Bluffton S Carol.

Leaves 25-50 (in young plants 25-30) in number, lax ("gracefully recurving" soon decumbent - prostrate)

30-36 inches ~~even~~ 40 long, 10-15 lines wide at widest part, above middle near upper third, gradually running into a stout and sharp spine, about 3 l. long, below attenuated down to a stout concave brown third 5-6 lines wide, margins filamentous filaments at last often disappearing,

Surface of leaf smooth to the feeling, on both sides, especially the upper one, green (seedling plant also green) epidermis ally narrow, elongated usually 3 times as long as wide, longer on upper than on lower surface, stomata see figure.

Flor 7 1873 In some respects this plant resembles Yucca flaccida of Baker Refug. Bot V. t. 323 but the leaves are green, not at all glaucous, much longer, very strongly pointed, not "thinner than filamentosa" "non pungent".

Y. flaccida is said to have also fewer leaves than the other only 20-30 In the figure the point of leaf is concave, with a short blunt arrow, like my filamentosa.

"leaves longer, flatter, more flexible or flaccid, than in any other" (much narrowed at base)

D Mellichamp. Dec 28 1870. "very flat" Seabrook in clayey soil

Sand in sandy fields 8-10 feet high, purple (deep claret) stalk, buds also claret

The most common filamentose Yucca about Bluffton: Hiltonhead, Seabrooks or near River.

Huntley island, Buck island, : very long perfectly flat deep green leaves very smooth, with strongest spinous tip. No trunk or very little scape tall, purple, up to 10 feet - Leaves few, say 50 panicle slightly pubescent (Jun 17 1872)

No other filamentose Yucca on Hilton Head (10 miles long)

Leaves with fewer threads than any other; old ones often naked

D Mell. N 2

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 cm
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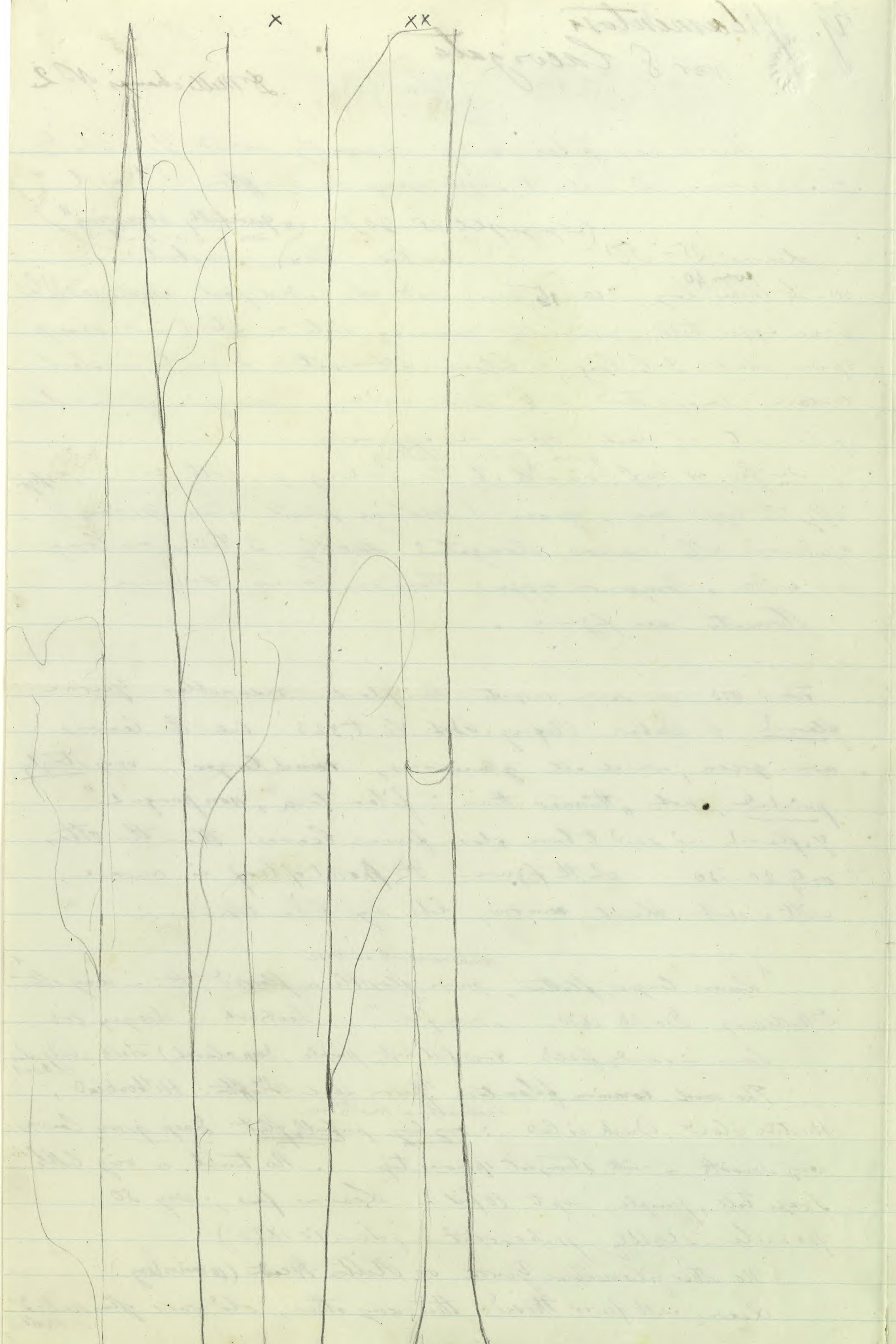

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Yucca No 2 Dr Mellichamp writes Jan 1871

Spine of the leaf always very sharp and strong, and on old leaves I observe a few coarse filaments, more abundant on the younger leaves.

Is seems to be the same as Seaboki plant from New Rivers

8839

Leitch & Corlies

DRUGGISTS

South West Corner Fifth and Market Streets.

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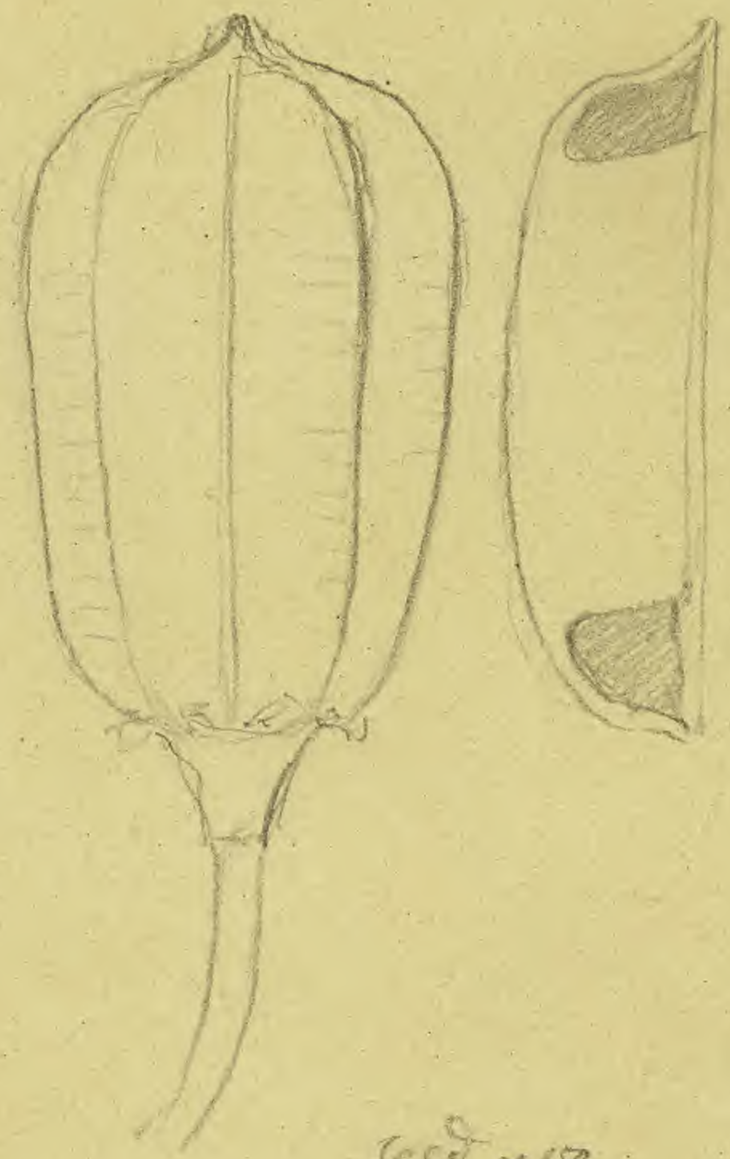
Yucca No 2

Aug 12 1872

Dr Wolfenbarger Sept 1871



Seed ×150

Aug 15 '72

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cm
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8840

ALEX. LEITCH.

APOTHECARY & PHARMACEUTIST.

Marble Building Cor. Fourth & Olive Sts. St. Louis, Mo.

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July 15 1873

Numerous plants & flowers at Mr Matthews' place, 2 miles east of Kirkwood, Meramec County — none but these now just shedding the last blossoms.

Leaves glaucous soon nodding or pendulous but not prostrate, 2½ - 3 feet long, all the longer ones 3 feet; more longer, somewhat glaucous, & roughish below; with numerous very thin dark threads, with a slender green, not pungent point, & concave at base third & below tip near tip 15 lines, gradually thinner below, narrowest part 7 - 8 lines, a pair inches above the base, thence gradually widening.

Number of leaves:

Scape 6 - 8 ft high; leaves, pedunculate part 2¾ - 4 feet, upper flowering part panicle itself, 3 ft - 4 ft high 1½ - 1½ feet in diameter; — pedunculate part about equal to panicle or a little shorter panicle contracted nearly 3 times as long as wide — branches numerous, 20 - 30 — 9 - 10 inches long

Pedunculate part beset with long lanceolate bracts, lowermost 8 - 10, upper 4 - 6 inches long, 6 - 10 lines wide, purplish at base —

Bracts in the panicle ovate lanceolate 1½ inch to a pair long purplish, soon withering; branches pubescent.

Upper part of scape as well as branches of panicle of a dirty purplish colour, which soon fades.

Flowers, buds often with purplish tinge outside — which at last fades — younger fruit also purplish; ripe full grown green

flowers of the size of those of our common G. flavida; filaments as long as angled ovary; anthers notched at tip ¾ mm long; pollen grains 0.056 - 0.058 mm diameter.

Style half as long as ovary, a little ventricose or bottle shaped (lageniform) below, with a narrower neck; tip (stigmas) slightly spreading.

Fruit large 2 - 2½ inches long, 1 inch or more in diameter, lobed at tip, rather obtuse, very slightly constricted

F

X

XX

upper bract.

bract in panicle

large leaf

lower bract

x

xx

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cm
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constricted (see first page F) The secondary segments either entirely wanting or very incomplete; rarely reaching for a short space, the center.

but with good pollen and fertile

This plant seems to combine the characters of Y. f. laevigata & Y. f. flaccida and is evidently an intermediate form — a hybrid ?!? The leaves are longer than in the last — but less decumbent than in the former and more glaucous, less pointed, — but the bracts are the same, & fruit more like the last

88.41

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